THE

Training School for Nurses

OF THE

Massachusetts General Hospital

From an Etching by SEARS GALLAGHER

ANNOUNCEMENT FOR 1926 AND 1927

"Nursing is an art — and if it is to be made an art, requires as exclusive a devotion, as hard a preparation as any painter's work, for what is the training to do with dead canvas or cold marble, compared with having to do with the living body — the temple of God's spirit. Nursing is an art which concerns every family in the world."

Florence Nightingale.

Massachusetts General Hospital

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES

Officers and Instructors — 1926 and 1927

TRUSTEES' TRAINING SCHOOL COMMITTEE

Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer — Nathaniel T. Kidder

Thomas B. Gannett

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, *Chairman*
Mr. Nathaniel T. Kidder
Mr. Thomas B. Gannett
Dr. Frederic A. Washburn, Director of the Hospital
Sally Johnson, R.N., Superintendent of Nurses and Principal of the Training School

Dr. James J. Minot
Mrs. William W. Vaughan
Mrs. Robert H. Gardiner
Mrs. Henry F. Bigelow
Dr. William H. Smith
Dr. Daniel F. Jones
Mrs. Thomas Motley
Mrs. G. Tappan Francis
Mrs. Robert Soutter
Dr. Edward P. Richardson
Dr. Lloyd T. Brown
Dr. George MacIver
Mrs. John S. Lawrence
Mrs. Paul Jones
Dr. Richard S. Eustis
Dr. James H. Means
Mrs. Francis T. Hunter
Miss Alison Haughton
Mrs. Valentine Hollingsworth
Mrs. Rufus B. Sewell
Mrs. Edward Wigglesworth
Mrs. Henry B. Bigelow
Mrs. Robert Homans
Mrs. John R. Post

Mrs. Grace W. Myers, *Secretary*

FACULTY AND TEACHING STAFF

Sally Johnson, R.N.

Diploma State Normal School, New Britain, Connecticut.
H.V. Half-Year Programme in Preparation for Schools of Nursing, Simmons College, 1907.
Massachusetts General Hospital Training School for Nurses, 1910.
McLean Hospital School for Nurses, six months' post graduate course, 1911.
Instructor of Theoretical and Practical Nursing, St. Luke's Hospital, New Bedford, Mass., 1911.
Instructor of Practical Nursing, Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston, Mass., 1912.
Assistant Superintendent of Nurses, Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston, Mass., 1913.
Superintendent of Nurses, Albany Hospital, Albany, New York, 1917–1920.
Director, Army School of Nursing, Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D.C., July 1, 1918–Dec. 1, 1918.
Superintendent of Nurses and Principal of the Training School, Massachusetts General Hospital, 1920–
Superintendent of Nurses, Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, 1923–

Annabella McCrae, R.N.

McLean Hospital School for Nurses, 1893.
Massachusetts General Hospital Training School for Nurses, 1895.
Assistant Superintendent, Quincy Hospital, 1896.
Assistant Superintendent of Nurses, Massachusetts General Hospital, 1903.
Summer Course, Department of Nursing and Health, Teachers' College, 1916.
Instructor in Nursing Principles and Practice, Massachusetts General Hospital, 1913–

Martha Ruth Smith, B.S., R.N.

Peter Bent Brigham Hospital School of Nursing, Boston, Mass., 1919.
Head Nurse, Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, 1919.
Medical Supervisor, Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, 1920.
Instructor of Theoretical and Practical Nursing, Samaritan Hospital, Troy, New York, 1921.
B.S. Teachers' College, Columbia University, 1924.
Director of Theoretical Instruction and Instructor in Sciences, Massachusetts General Hospital, 1924–

Clare Dennison, R.N.

Massachusetts General Hospital Training School for Nurses, 1918.
Head Nurse, Massachusetts General Hospital, 1919.
Supervisor, Medical and Surgical Wards, Massachusetts General Hospital, 1920.
Assistant Superintendent of Nurses, Massachusetts General Hospital, 1921–

Nancy M. Fraser, R.N.

Massachusetts General Hospital Training School for Nurses, 1914.
Head Nurse, Massachusetts General Hospital, 1914.
Assistant Night Supervisor, 1915.
Head Nurse, Massachusetts General Hospital, 1915.
Supervisor, Massachusetts General Hospital, 1919.
Training School Office Assistant, 1920–

Elspeth Campbell, R.N.

McLean Hospital School for Nurses, 1908.
Massachusetts General Hospital Training School for Nurses, 1909.
Private Duty Nurse, 1910.
Industrial Nursing, 1917.
Supervisor of Nursing, Out-Patient Department, Massachusetts General Hospital, 1918–

Ida M. Cannon, R.N.

City and County Hospital School for Nurses, St. Paul, Minnesota, 1898.
Boston School for Social Workers, 1907.
Chief of Social Service, Massachusetts General Hospital, 1916–
Instructor, Social Service, 1916–

Mina A. McKay, R.N.

Massachusetts General Hospital Training School for Nurses, 1907.
Head Nurse, Massachusetts General Hospital, 1907.
Assistant Superintendent, Quincy Hospital, Quincy, Mass., 1910.
Supervisor, Surgical Building, Massachusetts General Hospital, 1911.
Assistant Superintendent, Morton Hospital, Taunton, Mass., 1912.
Night Supervisor, Massachusetts General Hospital, 1914.
Assistant Superintendent, Morton Hospital, Taunton, Mass., 1916.
Superintendent, Morton Hospital, Taunton, Mass., 1918.
Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York, 1919–1920; summer courses, 1921–1923.
Theoretical Instructor, Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital, Boston, 1921.
Supervisor of Medical Wards and Instructor in Nursing Education in Relation to Medicine, Massachusetts General Hospital, 1924–

Rose E. Griffin, R.N.

Massachusetts General Hospital Training School for Nurses, 1923.
Head Nurse, Massachusetts General Hospital, 1923.
Supervisor of Surgical Wards and Instructor in Nursing Education in Relation to Surgery, Massachusetts General Hospital, 1925–

Maude Barton, A.B., R.N., B.S.

A.B., Smith College, 1913.
Massachusetts General Hospital Training School for Nurses, 1917.
Simmons College, B.S., 1920.
Head Nurse, Massachusetts General Hospital, 1917.
Henry Street Settlement. Assistant Supervisor, 1920.
Yale Mission in China, 1922.
Supervisor of Lower Wards and Instructor in Nursing Education, 1926–

Marion R. Gile, R.N.

Massachusetts General Hospital Training School for Nurses, 1924.
Head Nurse, Female Medical Out-Patient Department, 1925.
Supervisor of Nurses in the Out-Patient Department and Instructor in the Principles of Public Health Nursing, 1926–

Agnes E. Kinney, R.N.

Massachusetts General Hospital Training School for Nurses, 1925.
Assistant to the Director of Theoretical Instruction, Massachusetts General Hospital, 1925–

Ruth Sinclair, R.N.

Massachusetts General Hospital Training School for Nurses, 1925.
Assistant to Night Supervisor, Massachusetts General Hospital, 1925.
Night Supervisor, Massachusetts General Hospital, 1926–

Edna Lepper, R.N.

Massachusetts General Hospital Training School for Nurses, 1926.
Head Nurse, Massachusetts General Hospital, 1926.
Assistant to Night Supervisor, Massachusetts General Hospital, 1926–

Frances C. Crocker, R.N.

Massachusetts General Hospital Training School for Nurses, 1923.
Instructor, Operating Room Technique, Massachusetts General Hospital, 1924.
Supervisor, Surgical Building, Massachusetts General Hospital, 1926–

Eva Hutchinson, R.N.

Massachusetts General Hospital Training School for Nurses, 1924.
Supervisor of Operating Room, Shriners Hospital, Springfield, Mass., 1924.
Instructor, Operating Room Technique, Massachusetts General Hospital, 1925–

Abbie G. Twomey, R.N.

Massachusetts General Hospital Training School for Nurses, 1924.
Instructor, Operating Room Technique, Massachusetts General Hospital, 1925–

Gladys E. Keith, R.N.

Massachusetts General Hospital Training School for Nurses, 1926.
Instructor, Operating Room Technique, Massachusetts General Hospital, 1926–

Mary E. Thompson, B.S.

Purdue University, B.S., 1922.
Instructor, Connersville High School, 1922.
Post graduate Course in Dietotherapy, Presbyterian Hospital, New York, 1924.
Instructor of Dietetics, Massachusetts General Hospital, 1925–

Harrison Harley, B.S., Ph.D.

B.S., University of Pennsylvania, 1911.
Ph.D., Harvard University, 1921.
State Psychologist, State of Illinois, 1915–1920.
Assistant Professor of Psychology, Simmons College, 1921–1923.
Associate Professor of Psychology, Simmons College, 1923.
Lecturer Bryn Mawr Summer School for Women Workers in Industry.
Instructor in Psychology, Massachusetts General Hospital, 1922–

Edward D. Churchill, M.A., M.D.

M.A., Northwestern University, 1917.
M.D., Harvard Medical School, 1920.
House Officer, West Surgical Service, Massachusetts General Hospital, 1920–1922.
Resident, West Surgical Service, Massachusetts General Hospital, 1922.
Assistant in Surgery, Harvard Medical School, 1922.
Instructor, Surgical Clinics, Massachusetts General Hospital, 1922.
Assistant in Surgery, Massachusetts General Hospital, 1923–1924.
Instructor, Surgical Disease, Massachusetts General Hospital, 1924.
Assistant Surgeon to Out-Patients, Massachusetts General Hospital, 1925–

William L. McClure, M.A., M.D.

M.A., University of Illinois, 1919.
M.D., Harvard Medical School, 1923.
House Officer, West Surgical Service, 1923–1925.
Resident Surgeon, East Surgical Service, 1925–1926.
Assistant in Surgery, Harvard Medical School, 1925–1926.
Instructor, Surgical Clinics, Massachusetts General Hospital, 1925.

James Clarke White, A.B., M.D.

A.B., Harvard University, 1917.
U. S. Navy, Lieutenant (J. G.), 1917–1919.
M.D., Harvard Medical School, 1923.
Post graduate, Johns Hopkins Hospital, 1923.
House Officer, West Surgical Service, Massachusetts General Hospital, 1923–1925.
Resident, West Surgical Service, Massachusetts General Hospital, 1926.
Instructor, Surgical Clinics, Massachusetts General Hospital, 1926.

Lewis Marshall Hurxthal, M.D.

M.D., Harvard University, 1923.
Medical House Officer, Massachusetts General Hospital, 1923–1925.
Resident Physician, Massachusetts General Hospital, 1925.
Instructor, Medical Clinics, Massachusetts General Hospital, 1925.
Instructor, Medical Diseases, Massachusetts General Hospital, 1926.

Clement I. Krantz, A.B., M.D.

A.B., Johns Hopkins University, 1920.
M.D., Johns Hopkins University, 1924.
Interne, Baltimore City Hospital, 1924–1925.
Assistant in Medicine, Massachusetts General Hospital, 1926.
Instructor, Communicable Diseases, Massachusetts General Hospital, 1925.
Instructor, Medical Clinic, Massachusetts General Hospital, 1926.

John Seward Lawrence, A.B., M.D.

A.B., University of Virginia, 1917.
M.D., University of Virginia, 1921.
House Officer, Massachusetts General Hospital, 1923–1925.
Edward Hickford Bradford Research Fellowship, Harvard University, 1925–1926.
Instructor, Medical Clinics, 1925–1926.

Thomas Duckett Jones, A.B., M.D.

A.B., Virginia Military Institute, 1919.
M.D., University of Virginia, 1923.
Interne and House Physician, University of Virginia, 1923–1925.
Resident in Cardiology, Massachusetts General Hospital, 1925.
Instructor, Medical Clinics, Massachusetts General Hospital, 1925.
Instructor, Medical Diseases, Massachusetts General Hospital, 1926.

Willard Owen Thompson, A.B., M.D.

A.B., Dalhousie University, 1919.
M.D., Harvard Medical School, 1923.
Medical Interne, Boston City Hospital, 1923–1925.
Research Fellow in Medicine, Harvard Medical School, 1925.
Research Fellow in Medicine, Massachusetts General Hospital, 1926.
Instructor, Medical Clinics, Massachusetts General Hospital, 1926.

Eliot Horton Luther, A.B., M.D.

A.B., Brown University, 1917.
M.D., Harvard Medical School, 1921.
House Officer, Boston City Hospital, 1921–1923.
House Officer, Children's Hospital, Boston, 1923–1925.
Instructor, Pediatrics, Massachusetts General Hospital, 1926.

Erwin Curtis Miller, B.S., M.D.

B.S., Dartmouth College, 1920.
M.D., Harvard Medical School, 1925.
Lecturer and Demonstrator in Anatomy and Histology, Dartmouth Medical School, 1920–1923.
Austin Teaching Fellow, Harvard Medical School, 1924–1925.
Medical House Officer, New England Deaconess Hospital, Boston, 1924–1925.
House Officer, East Medical Service, Massachusetts General Hospital, 1925–1926.
Instructor, Pathology, Massachusetts General Hospital, 1926.

ANESTHETISTS

Elizabeth M. Becker, R.N.	Providence Hospital, Detroit, Michigan, 1915
Eleanor G. Fitzgerald, R.N.	Massachusetts General Hospital, 1923
Esther Robinson, R.N.	Massachusetts General Hospital, 1924
Helen B. Haslan, R.N.	Faulkner Hospital, 1923

GRADUATE HEAD NURSES

Helen Tracy, R.N.	Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, 1921
Dorothy Ricker, R.N.	Massachusetts General Hospital, 1924
Hazel M. Walker, R.N.	Massachusetts General Hospital, 1924
Doris Ellinwood, R.N.	Massachusetts General Hospital, 1925
Esther Martinson, R.N.	Massachusetts General Hospital, 1925
Daphne Corbett, R.N.	Massachusetts General Hospital, 1925
Ruth Smith, R.N.	Massachusetts General Hospital, 1926
Claire Favreau, R.N.	Massachusetts General Hospital, 1926
Catherine Cain, R.N.	Massachusetts General Hospital, 1924
Ida Snow, R.N.	Massachusetts General Hospital, 1925
Alice Bogdan, R.N.	Massachusetts General Hospital, 1925
Dorothy Twombly, R.N.	Massachusetts General Hospital. 1925
Edith Bennett, R.N.	Faulkner Hospital, 1925
Eleanor Eastman, R.N.	Faulkner Hospital, 1925
Catherine Blake, R.N.	Providence Hospital, Rhode Island, 1925
Abby P. Choate	Massachusetts General Hospital, 1926

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTORS

Dr. Allen Ring	Oral Hygiene
Dr. Albert Steele	Serum Therapy
Dr. Richard Dresser	Roentgenology
Dr. Merrill Champion	Child Welfare
Dr. W. R. P. Emerson	Child Nutrition
Dr. Loretta Cummins	Diseases of the Skin
Margaret Reilley, R.N.	Treatment of Diseases of the Skin
Miss Susan Tracy	Occupational Therapy
Dr. Maud Carvill	Diseases of the Eye and Ear
Dr. Benjamin Sacks	Diseases of the Eye
Dr. Frederick Motley	Diseases of the Nose and Throat
Miss Ora Mabelle Lewis	Social Service
Abby-Helen Denison, R.N.	Treatment of Diseases of the Eye and Ear
Dr. D. C. Parmenter	Occupational Diseases
Miss Elsie Wulkop	Social Service
Dr. Armin Klein	Posture
Margaret Coleman, R.N.	Posture

Suggestions to Candidates

Schools of nursing vary as to desirability. Every young woman who is considering entering a school of nursing should inform herself as to what constitutes a good school, otherwise she may find, after spending from two to three years of hard work, that she has not had an evenly balanced course either in theory or practice. As a graduate she may find herself ineligible for many lines of nursing work. A prospective applicant should ascertain whether or not a training school is registered with the State Board of Nurse Examiners.

First-class schools provide good living conditions, take good care of pupils when they are ill, have reasonable hours of duty, provide for recreation, offer wide clinical experience, employ well-prepared teachers, possess well-equipped classrooms, and have a full, well-balanced curriculum. All good schools adequately prepare their graduates for surgical, medical, and obstetrical nursing, and for the care of sick children. Many schools also give electives in mental and contagious nursing, and in such specialties as anæsthesia, public health nursing, hospital administration, and nursing education.

Graduates of good schools are eligible to take the examination for state registration, to join the national nursing organizations, the Red Cross Nursing Service, and the Government Nursing Services.

The location of a school has much to do with the educational and cultural opportunities available to student nurses. The prestige of the school, and the standing and accomplishments of the alumnæ are matters of importance.

Reliable and unbiased information concerning schools of nursing can be obtained from National Headquarters, American Nurses Associations, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City, and from the State Board of Nurse Examiners. The office of the latter is usually located in the Capitol Building of each State.

General Statement

THE Massachusetts General Hospital was established in 1811, and through all the succeeding years has been recognized as one of the leading hospitals for the care of general diseases. The first patient was admitted September 3, 1821, and in 1921 the hospital celebrated its centennial.

One speaker upon that occasion asked the hearers to pause and "think for just a passing moment of the tragedy, relieved now and then by comedy; of the pain and sorrow, of the joy and gladness which these walls have seen; of health and usefulness restored or prolonged; and of homes relieved from the burden of sickness." While the listeners might have some conception of what it means for a hospital to have cared for over a quarter of a million of patients within its doors, the power of the human mind allows only the merest conception of the extent to which this hospital has benefited suffering humanity located far beyond its doors, for this hospital has made three great contributions to the medical world.

The greatest contribution was made on that day in 1846 when in the operating theatre of this hospital Dr. Morton gave the first public demonstration of the use of sulphuric ether to produce surgical anæsthesia. Dr. John C. Warren performed the operation. The patient when he recovered declared he had felt no pain. The news of this discovery went from that room throughout the world and a new era of surgery began. The second great gift was that of Dr. Reginald Fitz's "masterly paper on 'Perforating Inflammation of the Vermiform Appendix' which was so convincing that it met with instant acceptance." The third great contribution of this institution has been hospital social service, the product of the genius of Dr. Richard C. Cabot.

The Massachusetts General Hospital is one of the fields used by the Harvard Medical School for the purpose of clinical teaching. Therefore, research and teaching are among the functions of this hospital, and as a consequence the latest developments in medicine and surgery are always found here. The research department of the hospital is of great benefit to the patients. The educational function of the hospital is a stimulus to teachers, medical students, and student nurses.

Although this is the oldest hospital in New England, the original building being one of the finest examples of Bulfinch architecture in existence, there are also several buildings of modern construction and with modern equipment. The interior of the Bulfinch, the oldest

building, has been entirely reconstructed, and new service rooms have been built. A new five-story medical laboratory has been added at the rear of the building. The surgical amphitheatre, the Out-Patient Department, the New Home for Nurses, the Administration Building, and the pavilion for private patients are of recent construction and are admirably suited for the carrying out of present day medical and nursing procedure.

To-day the hospital naturally divides itself into three parts, — the general hospital of 430 beds, the Phillips House, which is the private pavilion of the hospital containing one hundred beds, and the Out-Patient Department with a daily clinic averaging 600 patients. This hospital is centrally located, being about fifteen minutes' walk from the Public Garden and from the shopping district. This fact makes available Boston's points of historic interest as well as her opportunities in the way of art, music, and literature. Members of the school staff make a special effort to encourage these interests in order that the three years in Boston will mean not only preparation for nursing, but a profitable addition to the general education of the young women who enter the school.

The Massachusetts General Hospital Training School for Nurses was founded November 1, 1873, and is one of the first three nursing schools in America to be organized on the Nightingale plan, all three having been organized in the same year. During the autumn of 1923 the fiftieth anniversary of the school was fittingly commemorated. The school has over 1,700 graduates, only two other schools in America having as large a total. The year book shows these graduates engaged in fifty-six different forms of nursing work and also shows that among the women in active work to-day only ten are engaged in work other than that of nursing or its allied vocations. This last fact is convincing proof of the joy and satisfaction which the right type of woman, adequately prepared, finds in nursing.

The public to-day is not only recognizing the trained nurse as a factor in solving health problems, but is also recognizing her as a factor in solving many economic and social problems in the home, in the school, and in manufacturing and mercantile establishments. As always, the nurse is needed in the home, but she is also needed, when qualified by education and experience, to teach nurses, to inspect training schools for State registration, to direct nurses' registries, and to organize hospitals and training schools at home and abroad. One of the most important functions of the nurse is to teach the maintenance of health.

The aim of the school is to prepare nurses not only to care for individual patients, but to lay a foundation for the broader fields of teaching and administration, for public health nursing, and for social work.

It is the earnest purpose of this school to maintain a standard worthy of the ideals cherished by the group of high-minded men and women who established it, a standard commensurate with the oppor-

tunities it has to offer. The founders of this school recognized the value to the community of the right kind of trained nurses. The present directors of the school intend to offer such good instruction, such valuable experience and such personal care of the pupils, that the school will continue to graduate young women who possess not only nursing knowledge and nursing skill, but also the essentials of strong character and real womanhood.

General Information

How to Reach the Hospital. The Training School Office is in the Moseley Building, which is located on Fruit Street, at the head of North Grove Street. The bus stop for the hospital is North Grove Street.

A. From Back Bay or Huntington Avenue Stations go to Boylston Street to the car stop by the Public Library. Take bus marked "North Station."

B. From North Station cross Causeway Street to Portland Street and take bus marked "Fenway."

C. From Park Street Subway Station take car to Scollay Square. Go down to Scollay Under and take train to Bowdoin Square. Get a transfer. Go to the surface, and take bus marked "Fenway" or "Lafayette-Bowdoin."

If visitors are using cars which come through Arlington Street it is better to leave the subway at Arlington Street and take bus marked "North Station."

D. From South Station enter the subway which is just outside main entrance to the Station, and take Cambridge train to Park Street (second stop). Go up one flight to "North Bound Cars" and take car marked "North Station" (first stop). Get transfer, go to surface and take bus marked "Fenway" or "Lafayette-Bowdoin." Leave bus at North Grove Street. The time consumed from the South Station is about twenty minutes.

Application. Whenever possible the prospective applicant should apply in person to the principal, preferably accompanied by her mother or by some other relative who is interested in her welfare. They will be shown through the hospital and homes, and given detailed information which is difficult to give by correspondence. The principal of the school plans to be in her office to personally interview applicants between ten and one on Tuesdays, between ten and twelve on Saturdays, and will be there at other times by appointment. Some one of the assistants is always on duty and can give general information to applicants any week-day between ten and four. If a personal application is impracticable,

written application may be submitted. With this written application a photograph, which may be retained in the school files, must be sent. An acknowledgment of the application will be forwarded, but an interval of time may elapse before the applicant is definitely accepted. This delay is due to the right reserved to select those who appear to be best qualified for nursing. The autumn class is always admitted early in September; the winter class in January or February. When a spring class is taken, it is admitted in April.

AGE. There is no arbitrary rule as to the age at which applicants are accepted. The preferable age is between twenty and thirty years, although students may be accepted at the age of eighteen.

CIVIL STATE. The school considers it inadvisable to admit or retain married women.

EDUCATION. Full high school education, which in the United States is four years with diploma, or its full equivalent is required. The best high school preparation for nursing includes four years of English, one year of elementary science, at least one year of chemistry, at least one year of Latin, one year of biology, history, and some of the higher mathematics. Preference is given to those who have had the general, college, or household arts course.

Frequently young women decide to enter training schools when it is too late to shape their high school course along the lines indicated. Such applicants should obtain information relative to post-graduate or special courses which will supplement the high school course.

HEALTH. Although good health is a necessity from both the physical and mental standpoint, and persons with organic defects cannot be received, young women of average strength need not hesitate to enter the nursing field. As a precautionary measure, every applicant should have a physical examination by her family physician. His recommendation regarding tonsils and adenoids should be adopted. The school requires a certificate showing successful vaccination for smallpox within one year of entrance. This vaccination should not be left until too short a time before entrance. The systematic life, regular habits, keen interest, and great enthusiasm, often develop physical strength and mental poise. However, it is a poor policy for an applicant to hold a responsible position up to within a short time of entering, then use the last days for

intensive preparation, and as a result come to the school tired. Such a procedure is unfair to both student and school.

ACCEPTANCE. The principal of the school, with the approval of the director of the hospital, decides as to the pupils' fitness for the work, and whether the preliminary student shall be retained. The superintendent of nurses may, with the approval of the director and the chairman of the advisory committee, terminate the connection of a pupil with the school at any time for reasons which may seem to her sufficient.

HOURS OF DUTY. VACATION. The nature of hospital work is and always will be such that emergencies may arise which will necessitate deviation from the prescribed hours of duty. The unreasonable number of hours on duty and the great amount of house work often supposed to be required of a student nurse belong to a past generation. In all first-class hospitals most of the house work was long ago given over to maids and in this hospital much of the other routine work, formerly done by student nurses, is now done by a corps of ward helpers. During the preliminary term the schedule of hours for ward duty is approximately fourteen hours a week. During this period the students are off duty all of every third Sunday. In the General Hospital, after the preliminary term, the fifty-two hour a week schedule for ward duty is in effect for day nurses and a fifty-six hour a week schedule for night nurses. Day nurses are off duty one-half day during the week and a half-day on Sunday and legal holidays. Five days each week pupils are on duty eight hours. Night nurses are on duty eight hours each night beginning at eleven o'clock. Each period of night duty is generally four weeks. In the second year, when the student is carrying her heaviest schedule of theoretical and practical work, an effort is made to give her an occasional full day off duty. Nine weeks of vacation are allowed during the period of training. As a health measure the principal may stipulate that in addition seven days may be used for rest or for care of minor illness in order that more serious illness may be averted. Throughout the three years emphasis is placed upon positive health.

RESIDENCE. The Massachusetts General Hospital has three pleasant, comfortable homes for the nurses. "The Thayer" is situated on the hospital grounds and accommodates one hundred and twenty-eight nurses. In "The Thayer" there are fifteen double rooms; all other rooms are single. It has a good library, classroom, laundry, a sewing room for the use of the nurses, and a piano. The

new wing overlooks the Charles River and has a roof furnished with an awning, steamer chairs, and hammocks. The Charles Street house, about six minutes' walk from the hospital, is used when new classes fill the other homes to capacity. The New Home is just outside the hospital grounds, and is connected by subway. It comprises one hundred and thirty-two single rooms, a large, attractive reception room, recreation room, kitchenette, classroom, sewing room, and laundry, also a pleasant roof for recreation and outdoor sleeping.

STUDENT LIFE. There is a Student Government Association and a Glee Club. Throughout the year there are many and varied social functions similar to those found in other schools for girls, such as teas, "home talent" parties, concerts, and dances.

LIBRARIES. In the New Home there is a reference library. "The Thayer" has a library of standard works, and in both homes there are a few books of fiction. The principal nursing journals, a morning and evening newspaper, and several current magazines are provided. The students have the use of the Warren Library, which is the patients' library, comprising 3,272 volumes. The students also have the use of the Treadwell Library, which is the hospital medical library. This library has 11,218 volumes on its shelves, over 12,000 reprints and over 100 periodicals.

EQUIPMENT FOR ADMISSION. The pupil will need to provide herself with three shirt-waist dresses and ten aprons. Sample of material and directions for making these are sent when the pupil is accepted. The pupil will also need to be provided with four sets of plain underclothing, two pairs of comfortable black shoes (oxfords or boots) with medium height rubber heels, a watch with a second hand (wrist watches are not permissible unless worn in the watch pocket), a pair of blunt scissors, a fountain pen, and a metal pencil. A book bag of the style generally called a Boston bag is very useful. She also needs two soiled clothes bags, one bed blanket or comfortable, one washable sweater, a rain-coat (or coat suitable for rainy weather), rubbers, umbrella, summer and winter suits (or dress with coat), one simple party-dress, bath robe, slippers, and two washable bed jackets (short kimono of silk or wool). All clothing must be marked with full name by means of name tapes.

EXPENSES. Upon entrance to the school pupils are required to pay a tuition fee of fifty dollars. If for any reason a pupil leaves the school before the completion of the prelimimary term, no part of the tuition fee will be returned. This is the only tuition fee. A breakage deposit of ten dollars is required, the balance of which, if

any, is refunded at graduation. If breakage exceeds ten dollars a second deposit is required. A registration fee of five dollars is paid when the applicant is definitely accepted for the preliminary course. This will be credited toward the tuition fee. This fee is not returned if the applicant fails to keep her appointment. During the course, students occasionally attend clinics at other hospitals or visit other health organizations. For such visits students pay their own car fares. During the three years the total expenditure for this transportation does not exceed three dollars. The hospital maintains the pupil throughout the course and provides text-books. After the pupil has successfully completed the four months' preliminary course and is accepted into the school, the hospital provides the school uniform and keeps it in repair. Other expenses are a matter of personal adjustment. No financial compensation is given.

SCHOLARSHIPS. LOAN FUND. Each year the hospital offers a limited number of one hundred dollar scholarships to pupils who need financial assistance. An applicant for a scholarship must have been in the school more than six months, and not be within six months of graduation; must not have fallen below 75 per cent in any one subject, and must have an average of 85 per cent. A loan fund for student nurses has been established in memory of Marion Moir West (1889). This fund was established by a sister of Miss West's, and is in charge of the Training School Committee.

ILLNESS. LEAVE. Pupils who are ill are cared for at the expense of the hospital for a reasonable length of time. Time lost from illness or for other reasons must be made up. Absences are allowed for emergencies only. If absences are prolonged, students may lose their class positions.

EXAMINATIONS. A written examination is given at the end of each course. The passing mark is 70 per cent. Diplomas are granted only to those who pass these examinations.

GRADUATION. When the course is completed and the examinations are passed, the graduate will receive a diploma and a school pin. At the time of completing the course each graduate is requested to leave, for the permanent record of the school, a uniform picture of such style and size as the principal deems desirable.

THE ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION. This Association was organized in 1895. Its object is to improve the professional work of the graduates, and to promote good-fellowship among them. Monthly meetings are held in the nurses' home from October to May, inclusive. There is an educational program, social hour and

tea. The senior students are frequently invited to these meetings. The Alumnæ have endowed a hospital bed for the use of its members who are ill. The Sick Relief Association is another organization of the graduates. The Alumnæ recently published an extensive history of the Training School. The "Quarterly Record" is the official magazine and has a warm place in the hearts of all members. The Alumnæ are creating an Endowment Fund for the educational purposes of the Training School.

Advantages of the Nursing Profession. It is the least expensive of professional courses, inasmuch as the student nurse's services in the wards have a financial value to the hospital. The nurse is sure of expert care if she is ill during the period of training. She is sure of occupation as soon as she is graduated, and except for private nursing requires no equipment, and for private nursing the equipment is very inexpensive. She can practise her profession in almost any part of the world. It is the best possible preparation for woman's special sphere, — homemaking and motherhood. Second only to the service of that woman who is the head of her own home is the service of that woman who, to a background of education and culture, has added a training in a well-organized school of nursing.

The General Plan of Instruction

THE THREE YEAR COURSE

THE PRELIMINARY TERM. (Constituting the preliminary course of four months.) This is not only a period of intensive study, but a time of adjustment. During these months the pupil finds out whether or not she possesses the qualifications of a nurse. During this time she is examined by the physician in charge of sick nurses in order that any organic defect, if present, may be discovered. The pupil is also given the opportunity to avail herself of the various prophylactic measures now known to medicine. At this time special shoes may be prescribed by an orthopedic surgeon. In the preliminary course the pupil is taught elementary courses in the basic sciences which relate to nursing, namely, anatomy, physiology, hygiene, bacteriology, chemistry (if not previously studied), and dietetics. Other courses are in ethics, history of nursing, social service, and drugs and solutions. Practical nursing is taught by demonstrations, classroom practice, and ward practice. The ward practice of this period is especially well supervised. The student assumes no regular ward duties during the preliminary term. Ward practice averages about two hours daily, and these hours are mainly used to practise in the ward the measures taught in the classroom.

THE JUNIOR TERM. (Last 8 months of first year.) In this year the pupils are assigned for regular eight-hour duty on the general medical and surgical wards, and in the clinics of the Out-Patient Department. During this period the pupils are taught posture, bandaging, massage, materia medica, pathology, elements of public health, and medical nursing.

THE INTERMEDIATE YEAR. The pupils during this year are assigned to the general medical and surgical wards, to special wards, to the private pavilion, and to the Out-Patient Department. They may be assigned to the Emergency Ward, the Eye and Ear Infirmary, and the Diet Kitchen. The theoretical work for this year includes sanitation, surgical nursing,

pediatrics; diseases of, and nursing of, the eye, ear, nose, and throat; and nursing in communicable diseases. In the latter part of this year a series of lectures is given by various specialists.

THE SENIOR YEAR. During the final year, pupils are assigned to the general and special wards, to the pediatric division, and to the Boston Lying-In Hospital for obstetrical training. In the theoretical work the major course of the senior year is a series of lectures and discussions relating to the problems, obligations, and opportunities of the nursing profession. Every senior is required to write at least one paper on nursing or an allied subject. Other courses of the senior year include mental diseases and their nursing care; principles of public health, and the senior nursing. During this year an effort is made to give every pupil of special ability an elective in some one special branch of nursing, such as care of mental or contagious diseases, executive work, teaching, public health, social service, or administering of anæsthetics. With affiliations in every recognized form of nursing, supplementing the basic course, a rich experience is available.

ELECTIVES IN THE HOSPITAL. Among the electives in the hospital are a three months' course in the administration of anæsthetics, three months as assistant to the practical instructor, six weeks advanced operating room experience, appointments as pupil head nurses, and for a limited number of students a three months' course with the Hospital Social Service Department. Under supervision the pupil visits the homes of patients, institutions for the care of tubercular and chronic patients, social agencies, and legislative hearings on health questions. She attends the weekly conferences on social case work. In this way the pupil nurse sees the communities from which the patients come, the social conditions that hamper proper medical treatment, and learns of the social forces in a community. In this course the pupil sees the medical social worker functioning as a very important factor in making medical and nursing treatment effective.

ELECTIVES BY AFFILIATION WITH OTHER INSTITUTIONS. The school offers several electives to pupils who wish to specialize in some particular branch of nursing. One elective, for a limited number of students, is a two months' course with the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary. The course includes instruction concerning the diseases of the eye and ear, nose and throat, and concerning injuries of these organs. The students are taught to observe

symptoms and carry out treatment. Pupils obtain experience not only in the wards, but in the Out-Patient Department, and in the operating rooms of the Eye and Ear Infirmary. Another attractive elective course, for a very limited number of seniors, is that of a four months' course with The School of Public Health Nursing, conducted jointly by Simmons College and The Community Health Association. The hospital pays the tuition of these students and maintains them at the hospital while they are taking the course. An elective course is one at the McLean Hospital, where an excellent course is given in the care of nervous and mental diseases. The importance of mental hygiene is recognized to-day as never before, and this affiliation is a rich one. Another elective affiliation is one for three months in contagious nursing at the Boston City Hospital. This is valuable to any student who is interested in the care of children or in public health nursing, expecially school nursing.

POST GRADUATE OPPORTUNITIES. Graduates who wish to specialize in the care of nervous and mental diseases may, by spending a year at McLean Hospital, Waverley, secure the diploma of that school, or they may take a six months' post graduate course, after which they will receive a certificate. These courses prepare a nurse to meet a great and constantly growing need in the community. A two months' course of duty in the wards is offered to Massachusetts General Hospital alumnæ who wish to study methods adopted since graduation. In this hospital there are thirty or more positions on the nursing staff that command from sixty to one hundred dollars a month and full maintenance. There are positions of greater responsibility that command higher salaries. These positions offer good executive experience. The Phillips House, the private pavilion of the hospital, offers many opportunities for special nursing and executive work. The hospital will soon begin the construction of a new building for people of moderate means. Its capacity will be three hundred beds. This development will make many more graduate opportunities available for the Alumnæ of the school. The demand for the graduates in the field of private nursing, public health nursing, and to fill positions in other hospitals far exceeds the supply.

Description of Course of Instruction

PRELIMINARY COURSE

ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE (80 hours; 4 points).
Misses Smith and Kinney.

This course is intended to give the student an intelligent understanding of the structure, functions and hygiene of the normal human body, and to serve as an essential basis for the study of dietetics, materia medica, pathological conditions and other allied subjects. Instruction is given by means of lectures, recitations, demonstrations, and laboratory work. The skeleton is used for the study of bones; the manikin, charts, and preserved specimens for the study of organs. Fresh animal specimens of organs are used for dissection, and microscopic slides are used to study the minute structure of tissues.

BACTERIOLOGY AND HOME SANITATION (30 hours; 1½ points).
Misses Smith and Kinney.

This course includes an outline of the development of the science of Bacteriology and the importance of its principles to medicine and surgery. A study is made of the characteristics and habits of micro-organisms and their relation to disease; methods of disinfection and sterilization; bacteria of milk, water, and air; immunity, vaccines, and serums. Throughout the course the practical application of Bacteriology to the treatment and prevention of disease is emphasized. In the laboratory yeasts, molds, and non-disease producing bacteria are grown and their activities studied; stained slides are made and examined from cultures grown.

DRUGS AND SOLUTIONS (20 hours; 1 point).
Misses Smith and Kinney.

This course includes a study of the apothecaries' and metric systems; the correct preparation and use of solutions commonly found on the wards; obtaining fractional doses; common terms and symbols; methods of administering drugs; classification of drugs.

A short time is also given to help familiarize the student with a few of the important drugs which she may be called upon to administer before receiving her instruction in materia medica.

CHEMISTRY (24 hours; 1 point). Misses Smith and Kinney.

This course is intended to give such students as have not previously studied this subject a few of the important principles of chemistry, which will serve as a basis for a better understanding of physiology, dietetics, materia medica, and other nursing subjects. A part of the time is given to laboratory experiments carried on by the pupils and intended to give a better understanding of subjects studied.

HISTORY OF NURSING AND ETHICS (16 hours; 1 point). Miss Johnson.

Early in training the pupil is taught something of the long and splendid history of nursing, and something of the great leaders who have established the traditions and ideals of nursing. The object of this course is to arouse interest in nursing and to create enthusiasm for it. The course in ethics is a series of talks concerning the underlying principles of ethical conduct particularly as applied to nurses.

NURSING PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE (90 hours' demonstrations; 90 hours' classroom practice; 182 hours of supervised practice on wards; 12 points). Miss McCrae.

This is one of the strongest courses in the curriculum. Procedures are demonstrated in the classroom by an expert instructor who also emphasizes the underlying principles of each procedure and describes the conditions that require these particular nursing procedures. The students then practice the procedures in the classroom under the close supervision of the instructor or her assistants. The assistants then accompany the students to the wards to supervise the first carrying out of the nursing procedures for the patients. In a class of forty students the number of demonstrations, original and practice, given and supervised by the practical instructor and her assistants totals over one thousand.

SOCIAL SERVICE. Miss Cannon.

Two lectures are given the students during the preliminary course which aim to interpret to the students the nationalities of the patients

in the hospital, the conditions under which the patients live and work, and the relationship of these factors to the social treatment and care of the patients after discharge. The development of the social service work at the Massachusetts General Hospital is sketched briefly. At intervals during the succeeding years consideration of the social aspect of convalescence, of chronic, communicable, cardiac, and mental diseases, is presented by the hospital social workers as these conditions are studied.

DIETETICS AND COOKING (48 hours; 2 points). Miss Thompson.

The object of this course is to give a fundamental understanding of the principles and methods of simple cookery for well and sick persons, to teach the arrangement of a balanced diet according to demands of age, physical activity and climate, and to teach the pupils the intelligent administering of hospital special diets. The course consists of sixteen three-hour lessons, during which a lecture of one hour is followed by two hours' work in the diet laboratory. The instruction relates to composition of food, food values, diets in various diseases, preparation of infant feeding, and preparation of beverages, cereals, vegetables, meats, etc.

THE JUNIOR YEAR

POSTURE (4 hours). Dr. Kline and Miss Coleman.

Within comparatively recent years the medical profession has come to realize that body mechanics have a close relation to health. It is now known that correct posture is an important contributing factor to the prevention of fatigue and that faulty posture is a definite potential cause of several ailments. The student nurses are taught the elements of body mechanics that they may help both their patients and themselves to healthier living.

BANDAGING (12 hours; ½ point). Miss Barton.

The instruction in bandaging is given to small sections of the class twice a week. After consideration of the manufacture, economy, and indications for bandages, the fundamental figures of bandaging are taught. Each nurse has opportunity to apply the various bandages under the individual direction of the instructor.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics (24 hours; 1½ points).
Misses Smith and Kinney.

In this course a study is made of the therapeutic action of the important drugs, their dosage, administration, and toxicology. The uses of X-ray, sera and vaccines are considered. The purpose is to give the student a sufficient knowledge to enable her to co-operate intelligently with the physician in securing desired results and to safeguard the patient against possible errors.

Medical Diseases (36 hours; 2 points).
Physicians and Miss McKay.

The object of this course is to give the nurse a practical understanding of the causes, symptoms, prevention, and treatment of the more common medical diseases, that she may intelligently care for her patients, and give skilled assistance to the physician. This course is comprised of lectures, bedside clinics, and classes. The general medical diseases are grouped under diseases of blood, heart and circulatory system, diseases of the respiratory system, diseases of the gastro-intestinal tract, diseases of the skin, diseases of urinary tract, and constitutional diseases. Case studies are made in the wards by the student nurses in order to correlate the classroom instruction with the clinical material in the wards. The social aspects of various diseases are presented at these classes by social service workers.

Massage (16 hours; ½ point). Miss Dupee.

This course consists of six lectures on physiological effects of massage, six demonstrations with practice work in massage, manipulations, and exercises. Occasionally a pupil receives special instruction and practical experience in treating cases under supervision.

Elements of Pathology (8 hours; ½ point). Dr. Miller.

The causes of disease, the common disease processes, the method of procedure, and the significance of tests commonly used in blood, gastro-intestinal pathologies, etc., are considered in this course by lectures, demonstrations and laboratory work.

THE INTERMEDIATE YEAR

ELEMENTS OF PSYCHOLOGY (8 hours; ½ point).

Harrison Harley, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Psychology, Simmons College.

In this course an attempt is made "to state the fundamental principles underlying human conduct, to give the student practice in considering peoples' actions with impersonal understanding and sympathy, to develop certain principles for dealing wisely with patients and others in professional relationships of private life and to provide a basis for subsequent courses in psychiatry."

(From the *Standard Curriculum.*)

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES (16 hours; 1 point).

Physicians and Miss McKay.

This course consists of a study of communicable diseases. It is comprised of lectures, clinics, and class discussions. The pathological, curative, preventable, and nursing phases are considered. The social and economic aspects of communicable diseases are presented by a social worker. The various contagious diseases are taught by a specialist.

PEDIATRICS (24 hours; 1½ points). Dr. Luther and Miss Choate.

This course endeavors to teach the student the physical and mental development of normal children, the factors concerning the principal diseases of children, how to apply nursing methods to sick children, how to prepare infant feedings, and the proper diet for both sick and well children. It is also hoped that the course will give the students some appreciation of the causes of infant mortality, some understanding of its social aspects, and create some responsibility toward conserving child life.

SANITATION (12 hours; ½ point). Miss Smith.

The object of this course is to give the student some knowledge of the methods which are being used to protect the health of individuals and communities. The following subjects are given consideration — sources and routes of infection, sewage and garbage disposal.

water supply, food and milk supply, air supply and ventilation, health departments and health legislation. Excursions are made to sanitary plants.

SURGICAL DISEASES (64 hours; 3½ points).

Dr. Churchill and Miss Griffin.

This course is comprised of lectures, bedside clinics, and classes. A lecture is given on anæsthesia. Under general surgical conditions are listed wounds, wound infections, surgical emergencies, surgical procedures, major surgical operations, and plastic surgery. The orthopedic group includes conditions involving bony and muscular systems, and certain infections. In another group gynecological conditions are studied. Case studies are made on the surgical wards similar to those already described under Medical Diseases.

DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT (8 hours; ½ point).

Special lecturers and Abby-Helen Denison, R.N.

Lectures, clinics and nursing demonstrations are given by the medical and nursing staff of the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary. These include the diseases and nursing care of the organs above named.

THE SENIOR YEAR

SPECIAL LECTURES (8 hours; ½ point). Various specialists.

There are several subjects taught in nursing schools, each of which require only a few hours, and these subjects are grouped to make this series of special lectures. Among these subjects are: Invalid Occupations, Oral Hygiene, and Occupational Diseases.

OBSTETRICS (60 hours; 3½ points).

Obstetricians and nurse instructors.

The obstetrical training is obtained by affiliation with the Boston Lying-In Hospital. An excellent course is given in the nursing principles and practice of obstetrics. The theory is taught by outstanding obstetricians. The students are thoroughly taught prenatal and post-partum care of the mother, and the care of normal infants.

Neurological and Mental Diseases (16 hours; 1 point).
Physicians and Miss Johnson.

In this course an effort is made to teach the student nurse something of the causes of mental illness, the relation between mental and physical illness, the application of general nursing principles to mental nursing, and the principles of mental hygiene. Four clinics are held at a hospital for mental diseases.

Nursing, — History, Problems, and Opportunities (30 hours; 2 points).
Miss Johnson.

The object of this course is to interpret the development of the schools of nursing, and of the profession of nursing. The course also includes the consideration of nursing organizations and legislation. The reasons for some of the difficulties in the way of progress are discussed, as well as the possible remedies for these difficulties. Articles in current nursing magazines are reviewed. There are case discussions of private duty problems. Certain periods are given to the consideration of ethics as applied to nurses and their work. A brief survey is made of the opportunities in the various post graduate fields of nursing.

Senior Nursing (16 hours; 1 point).
Physicians, Dietitians, Miss McCrae.

This course includes lessons in First Aid which will help the nurse to adapt her hospital methods to outside emergency situations; lectures on the recent development in the nutritional field, and demonstrations and practice of advanced nursing procedures.

Principles of Public Health — Causes of Illness in Community and Result upon Community. Agencies in the Community that May Prevent or Relieve Illness. The Service rendered by an Out-Patient Department. The Nurses' Responsibility in the Community Health Program (30 hours; 2 points).

Directed by Miss Gile. Speakers from, and Excursions to, Various Community Health Associations.

Although this course is listed in the senior year, it begins with the junior term and continues throughout the three years. An out-

standing criticism of the graduate nurse is her limited conception of the relation of nursing to preventive medicine. It is often stated that while the majority of nurses are prepared to render adequate nursing care to the patient ill in bed, they are less adequately prepared to teach those laws of health which prevent illness and hasten convalescence. Many young graduates have little knowledge of the modern health campaign. One object of the course is to give the student nurse some conception of how the hospital, and particularly the Out-Patient Department, serves the community. Another object of the course is to show how the community is endeavoring to meet its health responsibility by providing various educational and relief agencies. Through this course the students learn of the work of such agencies as the State and City Boards of Health; the Boston Tuberculosis Society; Massachusetts Society for Mental Hygiene and for Social Hygiene; Community Health Association; Nursery School, and the Forsyth Dental Infirmary.

SUMMARY

Subjects	Lectures or Demonstrations	Laboratory or Clinics	Classes or Quizzes	Total	Points
Preliminary Term					
Anatomy and Physiology Hygiene	40	25	15	80	4
Bacteriology	12	18		30	1½
Drugs and Solutions	10	5	5	20	1
Chemistry	12	12		24	1
History of Nursing and Ethics	16			16	1
Dietetics and Cookery	16	32		48	2
Nursing Principles and Practice (Supervised practice on wards)	90	90 182		362	12
Junior Term					
Bandaging	3	9		12	½
Massage	4	12		16	½
Materia Medica	12		12	24	1½
Medical Diseases	18	10	8	36	2
Elements of Pathology (including Urinalysis)	5	3		8	½
Posture	1	3		4	
Intermediate Year					
Communicable Diseases	8	4	4	16	1
Pediatrics	16	4	4	24	1½
Surgical Diseases (including Orthopedics and Gynecology)	32	16	16	64	3½
Nursing in Diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat	4	4		8	½
Psychology	8			8	½
Sanitation	8	4		12	½
Senior Year					
Nervous and Mental Diseases	8	4	4	16	1
Nursing — History, Obligations, and Opportunities	25		5	30	2
Obstetrics	30	15	15	60	3½
Senior Nursing	12	4		16	1
Special Lectures	8			8	½
Oral Hygiene					
Occupational Therapy					
Occupational Diseases					
Principles of Public Health	10	20		30	2
	408	476	88	972	45

THE FIVE-YEAR PROGRAMME IN NURSING

The School of Public Health Nursing in affiliation with the Massachusetts General Hospital Training School for Nurses conducts a Five-Year Programme in nursing. The completion of this course entitles the pupil to the diploma of the Massachusetts General Hospital Training School for Nurses, and upon the completion of State Registration, to the degree of Bachelor of Science from Simmons College. The School of Public Health Nursing is conducted by Simmons College, with the co-operation of Boston's Community Health Association.

Graduate nurses who hold college degrees are greatly in demand, especially for positions in administration and teaching. This programme consequently offers a distinct advantage, since it combines technical training with college work arranged to furnish the scientific foundation required in modern nursing and shortens the usual training school course by one year. It is particularly adapted to the needs of recent high school graduates, since it enables those below the age required for admission to the more desirable schools of nursing to begin their professional preparation without delay.

PLAN OF INSTRUCTION. During the first and second years of the course the work will consist entirely of study at Simmons College, with the usual college vacations. The course at Simmons College includes English, chemistry, biology, physics, economics, physiology, and dietetics. The third and fourth years are devoted to technical work in the Hospital Training School. Students enter the Training School early in the summer following their second year at Simmons College, provided the enrollment is sufficiently large to warrant a summer class; otherwise they enter the Training School in September. The instruction in the Training School extends over two calendar years, but six weeks of vacation are given during the two years in the school. The work consists of practical and theoretical training. Practical training is given in the various medical and surgical departments of the hospital, and in pediatrics; obstetrical training is given in Boston Lying-in Hospital. The fifth year is spent at the School of Public Health Nursing for special training in this branch of the work.

Requirements for Admission. Applicants must satisfy the entrance requirements to Simmons College by certificate from accredited school, by examination, or by combination of certificate and examination.

Applicants must be personally adapted to professional nursing. Each applicant must, therefore, apply in person if possible, otherwise by letter, to the Director of the School of Public Health Nursing, who, in conference with the Superintendent of the Training School, will decide upon her personal qualifications.

Students who have satisfactorily completed the first two years of the course will be admitted to the preliminary course of the Training School for Nurses. The first three months in the school will, however, be considered a probationary period, and only those who prove adapted to the work of nursing will be allowed to continue the course.

Fees and Other Expenses. All fees are payable in advance. For each of the first two years of this programme the tuition fee is $200.00, one-half payable in September, the remainder in January. In addition, laboratory fees and deposits amount to about $20.50 for each year. The cost of residence, including board and lodging in the College dormitories, varies from $350.00 to $400.00, one-half payable in September, the remainder in January. The tuition fee for the Training School course is $50.00, payable upon admission, with an additional deposit of $10.00 for breakage. Throughout the Training School course the hospital provides, without expense to the student, board, lodging, uniforms (uniforms after the probation period), text-books, and care during temporary illness. The expense of the fifth year will depend upon the course selected, but is usually about $800.00.

Information. Application forms, copies of the College bulletin describing entrance requirements, and information in regard to the cost of residence in the College dormitories, may be obtained from the Registrar of Simmons College, 300 The Fenway, Boston, Mass. For further information in regard to the course and for interviews application should be made to the Director of the School of Public Health Nursing, Simmons College, Boston, Mass.

A PROGRAMME FOR COLLEGE GRADUATES

For many years it was the policy of the Massachusetts General Hospital Training School for Nurses to give no credit of time to college graduates. It seemed wiser to make a very rich three years by giving special courses and special affiliations. This method has proved satisfactory to the majority of the college graduates who have been members of the school. But because the time element is such an important factor to many of these young women, and because they cannot judge the value of these special courses before entrance, and because the particular specialty which the student elects may not be available here, it has been decided to follow the policy of other schools by granting a time allowance, under certain conditions, to college graduates who wish to take the basic course of training.

Graduates of approved colleges may be given from three to eight months' credit on the three year course, provided their college course has included the basic sciences related to nursing. The four basic sciences which should be included in the college work are biology, chemistry, sociology, and psychology. Students should present at least one year academic credit in each of these subjects.

Courses in bacteriology, nutrition, hygiene, and sanitation may be accepted as part of the biology requirement. Courses in philosophy or education may be accepted as part of the psychology requirement.

The amount of time to be allowed the student will depend upon the college credentials presented by her, and upon the grade of theoretical and practical work done in the training school.

Applicants for this course should realize that the nursing laws in many states demand three years of training for the nurse presenting herself for registration examinations. The rulings of the State Boards of Nurse Examiners vary as to the amount of time credit given to college graduates. As post graduate courses are accepted by most boards as a part of the three-year preparation, and as most of the graduates of the shortened courses pursue further study in some nursing specialty, little actual difficulty should occur in registering in the majority of the states.

Any of these students who may wish to spend three years in the school may enrich their course by availing themselves, without additional expense, of the certain special courses in the Massachusetts General Hospital School or in affiliating schools: — such as the School

of Public Health Nursing which is conducted jointly by Simmons College and the Community Health Association, The Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary Training School, or in the school of the McLean Hospital, Waverley, an institution for the care of nervous and mental diseases.

There is great demand for graduate nurses with a broad educational background. While there are many such nurses in the field, the supply does not meet the demand. Many schools have shortened their courses for college graduates, hoping that it would influence a larger number of well-qualified students to enter the schools.

There are manifold and excellent opportunities for the mature woman who is well-educated, well-trained and who possesses the right personality, sound judgment and sterling qualities of fine womanhood.

Nurses in Training

CLASS OF 1927

Luella Ahola, Fitchburg, Mass.
Cecelia M. Buckley, Whitman, Mass.
Louisa A. Dubé, South Berwick, Me.
Phyllis B. Groah, Dover, N. H.
Zonja G. Lindblade, Brockton, Mass.
Marion C. Maxwell, Lawrence, Mass.
Nena S. Ouellet, Beebe River, N. H.
Nellie R. Owen, Shelburne, N. S.
Elizabeth R. Upton, Keene, N. H.
Gladys M. Walsh, Chatham, N. B.

Frances Chambers, Dorchester, Mass.
Mary T. McInnis, Charlestown, Mass.
Margaret I. Murray, Shediac, N. B.

Helen L. Baker, Lennoxville, Quebec.
Mary H. Baldwin, St. Paul, Minn.
Frances M. Batchelder, Durham, N. H.
Carrie Bayliss, Perry, Me.
Althea Bolles, West Swanzey, N. H.
Mary Gladys Boothman, Adams, Mass.
Helen R. Brick, Stafford Springs, Conn.
Dorothy Brown, Worcester, Mass.
Ethel A. Clow, Wolfeboro, N. H.
Beulah Cook, Newport, Me.
Mary C. Coolidge, Barre, Mass.
Sara G. Coughlin, Manchester, Mass.
Marion Crockett, East Douglas, Mass.
Helen C. Crowley, Brookline, Mass.
Jeanie C. Dalton, Manchester, N. H.
Alice E. Dogherty, Malden, Mass.
Marguerite E. Dunn, Winthrop, Mass.
Reine A. Gibeau, Mannsville, N. Y.
Alice E. Harris, Mansfield, Mass.
Harriet O. Harris, Springfield, Mass.
Jocelyn Harris, Greenfield, Mass.
Mary E. Hemenway, Marlborough, Mass.
Esther M. Horan, Saxton's River, Vt.
Mary J. Johnson, Roxbury, Mass.
Muriel F. Jones, Unity, Me.
Meredith Keller, Medford, Mass.
Ruth E. Ketchum, Dedham, Mass.
Phyllis M. Kingsbury, Attleboro, Mass.
Marjorie Lane, Haverhill, Mass.
Naomi Lanouette, Milford, N. H.
Doris C. Leet, Brockton, Mass.
Mary I. Leonard, Kenwood, N. Y.
Jayne F. MacDonald, East Millinocket, Me.
Mary C. McCormick, Lawrence, Mass.
Ethel M. McNamara, Springfield, Mass.
Jean D. Moffatt, Boston, Mass.
Jessie E. Moulton, Barton, Vt.
Margaret G. Olsen, Concord, Mass.
Doris Osgood, Saxton's River, Vt.
Alice Pearson, Fall River, Mass.
Maybelle Peverly, Averill Park, N. Y.
Katherine Schuyler, Utica, N. Y.
Winifred Smith, Southbridge, Mass.
Florence E. Stone, Walpole, N. H.
Marguerite Thomas, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
Dorothy Turner, Melrose, Mass.
Mary P. Varley, Waltham, Mass.
Irene M. Willard, Worcester, Mass.

CLASS OF 1928

Evelyn F. Baker, Dunkirk, N. Y.
Rowena Belden, Northampton, Mass.
Gertrude E. Bolles, West Swanzey, N. H.
Helen J. Burgess, Manchester, Mass.
Helen J. Coghlan, East Milton, Mass.
Eleanor B. Davis, Beverly, Mass.
Ruth E. Davis, Whitman, Mass.
Helen C. Epler, West Boylston, Mass.

Annette L. Eveleth, Portland, Me.
Halina A. Filipak, Willimansett, Mass.
Eleanor F. Fish, Melrose, Mass.
Constance I. Graham, Mansfield, Mass.
Marion S. Hamlin, Lyndonville, Vt.
Clarice Holloway, Auburndale, Mass.
Dorothy M. Lazure, Berlin, N. H.
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Edith Morse, Concord, Mass.
Elizabeth M. Murphy, Milford, N. H.
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Lora Nelson, Ryegate, Vt.
Edna A. Olson, West Somerville, Mass.
Joyce F. Poole, Shelburne, Vt.
Helen M. Popkiewics, Holyoke, Mass.
Edith M. Record, Hanover, N. H.
Anna M. Taylor, Youngstown, Ohio.
Pearl K. Winters, Allston, Mass.

Elizabeth Dickens, East Northfield, Mass.
Sadie M. Eddy, Bathurst, N. B.
Isabel Horan, Boston, Mass.
Lucy Lombard, Auburn, Me.
Christina M. Martin, Cambridge, Mass.
Dora Mosher, Newport, Vt.
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Heather Cairns, Derby Line, Vt.
Dorothy Chrystal, Newark, N. J.
Katherine A. Clark, North Cohasset, Mass.
Ruth Colby, Lawrence, Mass.
Edna M. Cree, Colebrook, N. H.
Mildred E. Crowe, Truro, N. S.
Pauline L. Cummings, Houlton, Me.
Shirley L. Daskam, Bridgeport, Conn.

Nathalie Davis, Millinocket, Me.
Grace Downing, Tilton, N. H.
Cleave E. Earle, St. Johnsbury, Vt.
Esther Fessenden, Barre Plains, Mass.
Eleanor S. Flint, Andover, Mass.
Helen E. French, Dorchester, Mass.
Viola H. Greene, Willimantic, Conn.
Phyllis Hamilton, Barre, Vt.
A. Christina Harlow, Barre Plains, Mass.
Emelyn O. Harlow, Truro, N. S.
Marion L. Hopkins, Framingham, Mass.
Gladys Howe, Manchester, N. H.
Marion W. Johnson, Pawtucket, R. I.
Katherine Kirrane, Gardner, Mass.
Elsie Koski, Fitchburg, Mass.
Mary E. Lamphier, Brighton, Mass.
Marjorie I. Lane, West Newton, Mass.
Dorothy Leach, Campello, Mass.
Helen M. Lehmann, Oberlin, Ohio.
Lucy M. Levesque, Millinocket, Me.
Ellen Litchman, Marblehead, Mass.
Vida E. Lohnes, West Somerville, Mass.
Margaret MacKenzie, Malden, Mass.
Christine MacKinnon, Whitman, Mass.
M. Helen MacLean, Springville, N. S.
Marjorie MacLean, Springville, N. S.
Viola McCarthy, Brockton, Mass.
Zorine McDonnell, Dorchester, Mass.
Marguerite McNeeley, Ontario, Can.
Louise Mertz, West Newton, Mass.
Sylvia Perkins, Cliftondale, Mass.
Virginia J. Peters, Lenox, Mass.
Ruth Pettingill, Augusta, Me.
Katherine Piddock, Saxton's River, Vt.
Dorothy M. Raymond, Dixon, Ill.
Freda Rideout, Princeton, Me.
Ethel M. Robertson, Manchester, N. H.
Eleanor Smith, Brookline, Mass.
Beatrice Spillane, South Berwick, Me.
Phyllis C. Taylor, Auburn, Me.
Anna G. Tucy, Buzzards Bay, Mass.
Elizabeth Watson, Waterville, Me.
Adele J. Werner, Southbridge, Mass.

CLASS OF 1929

(February Section)

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Ella Beebe, Swanton, Vt.
Agnes K. Bennett, South Berwick, Me.
J. Louise Bennett, South Berwick, Me.
Mildred Blake, Cotuit, Mass.
Julia Buckley, Whitman, Mass.
Delvina Champagne, Wilder, Vt.
Florence Crocker, Buffalo, N. Y.
Anna Dockham, Beverly, Mass.
Florence Farrell, New Bedford, Mass.
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Florence Giberti, Whitman, Mass.
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Margaret Hamilton, Lawrence, Mass.
Elizabeth Harmon, Gardiner, Me.
Katherine Higgins, Marstons Mills, Mass.
Vieno Johnson, Quincy, Mass.
Cecile Lachevre, Methuen, Mass.
Margaret Lane, West Paris, Me.
Katherine Leussler, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
Alice MacKinney, Newton, Mass.
Robina McGaughey, Boston, Mass.
Audrey Merrow, Amesbury, Mass.
Myrtle Miller, Manchester, Mass.
Nora Morrissey, Portsmouth, N. H.
Winifred D. Parsons, Brighton, Mass.
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Gene Roberts, Marion, Ohio.
Eunice Rose, Dighton, Mass.
Susan Ryden, Lancaster, Mass.
Helen Shaw, Middleborough, Mass.
Dorothy Sherry, Reading, Mass.
Fredericka Snelgrove, Boston, Mass.
Dorothy Stoney, South Acton, Mass.
Florence Swanson, Newton Highlands, Mass.
Muriel Thomas, Sagamore, Mass.
Marion Verge, Lunenburg, N. S.
Enes Zambon, South Ryegate, Vt.

TEXT-BOOKS

McCrae's "Procedures in Nursing."
Kimber's "Anatomy and Physiology for Nurses."
Emerson's "Essentials of Medicine."
Parsons' "Nursing Problems and Obligations."
Parker's "Materia Medica and Therapeutics."
Gould's "Medical Directory."

REFERENCE BOOKS OF INTEREST TO PROSPECTIVE APPLICANTS

Maxwell-Pope's "Practical Nursing."
Nutting and Dock's "History of Nursing."
Robb's "Nursing Ethics."
LaMotte's "The Tuberculosis Nurse."
Gardner's "Public Health Nursing."
Cook's "Life of Florence Nightingale."
Broadhurst's "Home and Community Hygiene."
DeWitt's "Private Duty Nursing."
Dock and Stewart's "Short History of Nursing."
Osler's "Principles and Practice of Medicine."
Stewart's "Manuel of Surgery."
F. Nightingale's "Notes on Nursing."
Cutler's "Pediatric Nursing."
Bogert's "Fundamentals of Chemistry."
Harmer's "Principles and Practice of Nursing."

RECOMMENDED READING

Addams' "The Spirit of Youth and the City Streets."
Addams' "Twenty Years at Hull House."
Cabot's "Social Service and the Art of Healing."
Cannon's "Social Work in Hospitals."
Wald's "The House on Henry Street."
Schreiner's "Woman and Labor."
Galsworthy's "The Mob."
Grieux' "Three Plays."
Beers' "A Mind that Found Itself."
Cabot's "What Men Live By."
White's "Mental Hygiene."
Devine's "Misery and its Causes."
Yezierska's "Children of Loneliness."